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TF The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country is multished every Saturday morning at the

VOL. II. NO. 111.

rm single districts.

From our SECOND EDITION of vesterday.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

letention and correction, and in the government of such in-

miles over formidable inequalities of surface, and aeros- the Harlem River, and discharged into capacious reservoirs, from which the waters are dispersed throughout the city of New-York. This new and successful achievement in the march of internal improvement provides the metropolis with an element indispensable to health, comfort and security, exceeding in volume the supply of the city of London, and fully anticipates the wants of the vast population which must eventually be concentrated in our commercial capital. The cost of the work exceeds twelve millions of dallars and I deem it a subject of just pride that the credit

dollars, and I deem it a subject of just pride that the credit of a mere municipality has proved adequate to an enter-prise which in any other age could have been attempted

only by the strong arm of an imperial or despotic government. The structures, not less enduring than useful, will remain a perpetual monument not only of the forecast and public spirit of the municipal council, but also of the ad-

public spirit of the municipal council, but also of the advanced state of science in our country.

The remainder of the journals of the Revolutionary Legislature and Convention, containing the correspondence of those bodies with Congress, with other States, with citizens in arms and in the public councils, and with friends of tiberty in America and Europe, has been printed and will vindicate the memories of our ancestors from contemporaneous suspicion of disloyalty to their country, and enhance our already high veneration by making us more fully acquainted with their trials and virtues.

Added by the liberal interposition of the President of the United States and the efficient assistance of the American Ministers in London and Paris, our agent has obtained access to the public archives in those capitals; and the documents which he is transcribing, together with those he has procured in Holland, will furnish complete transatuantic annals of the colony of New York from its foundation until

procured in Holland, will furnish complete transatlantic annuls of the colony of New York from its foundation until its independence. We were before indebted to the Government of Great Britain for very munificent contributions to our library. I ask your permission to mark our appreciation of the high national courtesies we have received from European States, by transmitting to them copies of the forth-coming reports on the natural history of our commonwealth. I have great pleasure in informing you that the publication of these reports is in such rapid progress. But portlops

tion of those reports is in such rapid progress that portions will be submitted at the present session. A suite of the specimens which have been collected has been partially arranged in the Geological Museum, and the seven other col-

lections intended for the seminaries of learning will soon b

ready for their destination. The enterprize thus consummated, originated merely in an economical desire to explore our mountains in search of coal. All that has been

gained in that view, is, a certain knowledge that this im-portant mineral does not exist within our borders, and that its ample supply can only be introduced by improving and extending the channels of our trade with other communi-

extending the channels of our trade with other communi-ties. But the absence of coal is bountifully compensated by saline springs, and rich accumulations of lime, gypsum, marble and bydraulic coment in the Silurian formations; by marl and peat in the quaternary regions; by plumbago; and also by deposits of iron, lead, zinc and copper in the granite

districts, in the vicinity of almost inexhaustible forests fur aishing the fuel indispensable for the reduction of these minerals. Our lyceums, moreover, will be enriched with specimens of all the animals and plants, and every soil, rock, mineral and fossil as yet discovered within our territory.—

The field within which medicinal science, agricultural

The terms in which the Supreme Court of the United

ion of our republican institutions.

Rhode Island has been made a theatre of resistance to

public authority, growing out of unwise delays in estab-lishing equality of suffrage. A person assuming the char-acter of Chief Magistrate of that State, transmitted to me

I have forborne to demand fugitives from justice who

have fled to the British Provinces, and also to surrender criminals from those Provinces, who had taken refuge in this State, from the time when the Supreme Court of the

United States virtually decided that the powers necessary

for those purposes were exclusively national, and therefore belonged to the Federal Government. The Governor-General of British North America, however, surrendered

fogitives upon my informal request, until instructions very recently received from the Royal Government, have obliged him to discontinue such courtesies. The evil resulting from the facility with which offenders against the laws of either country may secure impunity for their crimes, are so great,

that I have thought proper to invoke the constitutional in-terposition of the General Government, in the hope that the subject might find a place among the matters in negotia-

subject might find a place among the matters in negotiation between the two nations.

I have also considered it due to the cause of humanity, to address the Chief Magistrate of the Union in behalf of unfortunate citizens of this State suffering the penalties of exile and imprisonment in an island of the Pacific ocean, for political offences committed under the influence of natural but misguided sympathies for the inhabitants of the British Provinces on our borders.

Immigration was, during the last year checked by alarms of war, but an increased tide is now setting into the country. Our thoroughfares are enlivened with families; andeven small communities from the British Islands and Continental Europe, with their property, their teachers, and their pastors, are seeking homes among us, and a participa-

tinental Europe, with their property, their teachers, and their pastors, are seeking homes among us, and a participa-tion in our social and political enjoyments. Viewing this as an important and rapidly increasing element of national strength and greatness, and regarding all prejudices against any portion of the common family of mankind on account of the accident of birth, laws, language or religion, as unwise and deeply injurious, I renew my recommendation hereto-fore made for removing the disabilities by which resident aliens are embarrassed in acquiring, holding and transmit-ting real estate.

the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the

## THE TRIBUNE.

Life at Saratoga. Correspondence of the Tribune. UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,

THURSDAY, August 16, 1242. The first thing in the morning after breakfast at this place is, to form parties to visit the lake, to play ten-pins, or to accompany the ladies while they do a little "shopping." On an average, a ludy visits fifteen or twenty stores before she makes any purchase; and then, perhaps, a yard of tape, or half yard of lace, is all which can be found that will "suit." The new comers among the gentlemen are generally selected by the ladies on these morning expeditions-the older visiters know too much to be caught in the trap.

Strangers and visiters at this place are "very respectfully invited" to witness the feats of Mons. Leon, the giant, whose extraordinary strength is said to be equal to two horses, at least. Then there is the panoramic picture of the lake and city of Geneva, a telescope and a microscope in front of Union Hall, the wonderful dog Apollo, the mysterious lady, a boa constrictor, the menagerie, and other wonderful sights and performances. Besides all these, you are waited upon by Monsieur, a profile cutter, a vender of genuine perfumery, a man with fancy baskets, and another with Indian moccasins. Then there are the concens of the Rainers and the entertainments of Yankee Hill; the wonderful Miss Phillips, recently rem the Theatre Royal, who dances a la Fanny Elssler, Celeste, and Taglioni; the Steyermark family; animal magnetism illustrated in all varieties of ways, and demonstrated by an appeal to your eyes and ears; soirees musicale, hops, dances, and whirligigs. But what caps the climax of life at Saratoga, is to have a printed bill put into your hand as you leave the breakfast table, which reads is follows :- "This morning the subject of the keture will be the stomach and digestive organs, how the food is digested, &c.; that abs/inence is the best medicine; a description of the stomach, &c. The whole can not fail to be highly entertaining and instructive !! Tickets only 12 cents ! "How in the world," said I to the lecturer as he thrust his paper in my hands, "how can you afford all this for a shilling?"

There is more company here at this time from Boston, Providence and the Eastern States, than from New-York or the South. I find Mr. Cooley's Book on Egypt is read by almost every body, in spite of the unfair and 'caustic' reviews, written, as they were, for personal revenge. The Young Ladies' Boarding School, kept by the Misses Wayland, still retains its high reputation; and the Classical and English School of Mr. Bangs begins to attract publicattention. The location is certainly one of the most healthy in the country, the place remarkable for its morality, and the Principal eminently qualified for his station.

A report has been published somewhat extensively that Judge Thompson, of the U.S. Supreme Court, was about to resign, and that JOHN C. SPEN-CER was to take his place. I am fully authorized to may there is no foundation whatever for this report, and Judge Thompson, who was said to be in ill health, is at present in fact enjoying better health than at any previous time for five years. T. M.

THE MILLER ENCAMPMENT .- We stated in our last, that the "big" tent was consecrated on Wednesday, the 27th ult The consecration was not fully finished until Thursday the 28th. The rea-The field within which medicinal science, agricultural chemistry, mineralogy and economical geology have hither to pursued their beneficent investigations, is thus broadly enlarged; and such are the regalarity of our rock strata and their exposure, and such the variety and perfection of organic remains, that the survey, although its results are as yet but partially disclosed, is regarded in the European schools as affording a contribution of great value to the cause of science, with data for a more philosophical classification of facts and important guidance in reading the unering and imperishable records in which nature has written her own annals on the globe we inhabit.

I call your attention to some cases in which the law of Virginia, retaliating on peaceful citizens of New York in juries supposed to have been committed by her Executive and Legislative authorities, has been put in operation. Although our commerce is not greatly embarrassed by these unfraternal proceedings, yet unoffending citizens ought not in such cases to be left to incur inconvenience, or suffer loss. I therefore renew my request for authority to instruct them to test the validity of the law of Virginia in the legal tribunals.

The terms in which the Supreme Court of the United son of this was stated better by one of the 'elders,' who, we understand, said, that "they first erected the tent on the high hill, but that they did not know as well as the devil's people, how to fix up a tent so that it would stand in such a situation, so the Lord came in a gentle breeze and intimated, by prostrating it gently, that they must move it down in the valley beneath. They had exalted themselves, and must move down into the valley of humiliation. Scarcely had they folded their tents and removed them to the valley, before a strong and mighty wind arose, which would have torn their tents to tatters, had they remained. It was a miraculous-interposition of Divine Providence for their preservation and protection."

S. S. Foster was allowed the use of the tent at The terms in which the Supreme Court of the United States assigned reasons for their judgment, in a recent case between Maryland and Pennsylvania, would invalidate every State law concerning fugitives from justice, which should fail to facilitate the eapture, even without legal process, of persons claimed as slaves, whether they had ever been subjected to servitude or not; but the authority of the decision cannot be extended to cases presenting facts materially varying from those which marked the case thus adjudicated. It is, therefore, believed that the privileges of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, as yet remain unimpaired in this State; and we are not obliged to retrace what is justly regarded as an important advance towards that complete political and legal equality which being conformable to divine laws, and essential to the best interests of mankind, will ultimately constitute the perfection of our republican institutions. 4o'clock. P. M., to speak upon Miller's doctrines. He denounced Miller and his followers. He was frequently interrupted by questions from the true disciples. Foster's audience was the largest that had been congregated previous to that day. It numbered about two thousand.

On Saturday afternoon, the wind was so high that the tent was taken down. At about 5 o'clock it commenced raining, and although tents and everything were drenched by one of the most copious showers we ever witnessed, yet a lurge number remained in the smaller tents, shouting, singing, praying, and groaning, till nearly 11 o'clock, P. M. The rain powred down incessantly o'clock, P. M. The raia powred down incessantly and in torrents all night. They were finally compelled to abandon the tents, and seek refuge in the hotels and dwellings of the citizens of the village. The rain poured down, and the streets were inundated. Darkness, next only to Egyptian, covered the earth. The vivid flashes of lightning enabled the "disciples" for a moment to see the road—the next moment, dazzled by the lightning, unable to distinguish any object whatever in the impenetrable darkness, they would either find themselves wading in some ditch or gatter, or else not permitted to keep so elevated a position, would fall in the valley of humiliation, and taking a kerizontal position, kiss the "mother earth," and receive, unwillingly, the washings of the sand hill over their devoted bodies. Such a collection of men and women, with such an appearance of drenched and dirty dresses, and wobegene countenances, never before paraded the streets of Concord.

The rain poured nearly all day Sunday, and yet, it was said, that over four thousand persons were on the ground during the day.

[New Hampshire Patriot.]

Butter, or class day assemblages which claimed to be a Legislature, announcing to the Executive and Legislature actro of Chief Magistrate of that State, transmitted to me accolution passed by assemblages which claimed to be a Legislature, announcing to the Executive and Legislature announcing to the Executive and Legislature, announcing to the Executive and Legislature, announcing to the Executive and Legislature announcing to the Executive and Legislature, announcing to the Executive and Legislature announcing to the Executive and Legislature and Legislature and Legislature announcing to the Executive and Legislature announcing to the Executi

were on the ground during the day.

[New Hampshire Patriot.

I American Laborer.-The first number of this valuable statistical work was pu blished in April, and each succeeding number on the first day of each month. The whole volume will be completed in 12 numbers, with 32 large pages each, and will form one of the most useful works extant, on the subjects of American Labor, American Products, and American Resources, together with valuable Speeches and Documents on the Tariff, by the most emiment men in the Union of both political parties. The price of the whole work (12 Nos.) is 75 cents-single numbers 61 cents. The back numbers may still be obtained. Twenty complete volumes may be obtained for \$10.

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160 I Mr. Clay's Speech at the Festival at Lexinglon, Ky., Mr. Chief Justice Robertson's Address as the President of the Meeting, and Mr. CLAY'S FAREWELL SPEECH on his retiring from the United States Senate, is published in a neat Pamphlet and for sale at this office. Price 121 cents, or \$1 per dozen. Postmasters who remit \$100 will receive 13 copies. Clay Clubs supplied at \$5

## MAIN IIR B

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1842.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and Assembly:

I transmit a law of Congress which reduces the House of Representatives to two hundred and twenty-three members, and the number of Representatives from this State to thirty-four. Regret for the reduction of the ratio of representation will be relieved by the more perfect expression of the popular voice which will be obtained by elections in uniform single districts.

large agricultural sarplus, furnished by the abundant har-vests, will go far towards supplying the deficiency.

I submit a communication from the superintendent, showing that the manufacture of salt, seriously embarrased inflorm single districts.

I tender you congratulations on the general prevalence of health and the abundant harvests of the year.

The edifice of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, showing that the manufacture of salt, seriously embarrassed by the present rainous revenue system of the United States co-operating with the commercial pressure, must probably he altogether relinquished before the expiration of the year, and I not only invoke your direct action, but solicit your influence with Congress to avert a disaster which would increase the embarrassments of the Treasury and be deeply injurious to a large and important portion of the community. Our salines have hitherto constituted an element of our fiscal strength, and have always been regarded as among the most valuable and permanent possessions of the State. The possible sacrifice, therefore, by the General Government of so important an interest cannot but excite anxiety and alarm. a flourishing institution, which has been favored with aid from the treasury, has been destroyed by fire, but private liberality, encouraged by forbearance on the part of the State, promises a speedy renewal of the usefulness of the institution.

The administration of justice has become more efficient; but I hope the importance of preventing abuses of the writ of habeas corpus and of the privilege of bail may not be overlooked, as well as the manifest necessity for more ef-fectually securing the attendance of grand and petit jurors

possible sacrifice, therefore, by the General Government of so important an interest cannot but excite anxiety and alarm, An agent was appointed to receive the portion of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, which, by a law of Congress, was payable to this State on the first of July last, and proceeded to Washington for that purpose, but was informed at the Treasury that the apportionment had not been completed, and the money had not yet been received. The real importance of this revenue is not at all affected by the amount which it yields at this time, since the national domain remains undiminished except by sales. Whether the stream of revenue be temporarily obstructed, as at present, or flow onward with a strong and increasing current, as in courts having jurisdiction in criminal cases.

The discipline in the State prisons now blends kindness and religious instruction with regular but not oppressive labor, and is producing results propitious to morality and consoling to virtuous sympathy; but I deeply regret the failure of all my efforts to induce the Legislature to prevent the growth of crime by reform in the construction of heuses of detention and correction and in the appropriate of such indetention and correction, and in the government of such institutions.

An agent has been appointed to explore the mineral districts and inquire into the expediency of substituting labor in mines for the present mode of employing convicts.

A recent election in the city of New-York was attended by a turbulent outbreak, in which officers engaged in canvassing votes were compelled to leave the boxes, and the outrage was followed by an attack upon a Christian church and the dwelling of its minister. The interruption of the canvass resulted in the suspension of the functions of the common council during nearly two months. The principle of universal suffrage was nevertheless vindicated by the tranquillity with which the people awaited and obeyed decisions on the questions in issue by the judicial tribunals.

A spacious Aqueduct has been constructed, by which the Croton River, having been raised to the hight of one hundred and sixty-six feet above tide, is diverted from its natural channel in Westchester County, conveyed nearly forty miles over formidable inequalities of surface, and across the Harlem River, and discharged into capacious teserwoirs, formed the surface of the recommendation of the county of t

the stream of revenue be temporarily obstructed, as at present, or flow onward with a strong and increasing current, as at more prosperous periods, its ultimate benefits must be substantially the same.

This State having long and uniformly expressed opinions in favor of protecting national industry, by an adequate tariff, it must be an occasion of general regret that the President perseveringly opposes and defeats the passage of laws designed to accomplish that object. And our regret is mingled with surprise, when we consider that it is at least doubtful whether there is any legal authority for the imposts now levied. The President, moreover, unequivocally indicates a determination to defeat any tariff law that can be passed, except it be accompanied by a relinquishment of the right to protect agricultural and manufacturing industry otherwise than incidentally, and also by a diversion from the States of the revenues arising from the public domain. the States of the revenues arising from the public domain. The right to adjust the pecuniary burdens imposed by the Government upon its citzens would seem, of all others, to belong properly to the Legislature. It can not for a moment be supposed that the founders of the Constitution in-tended that the Executive should dictate to the National Congress, laws regulating revenue and finance. The fourth of July last completed a quarter of a century

since the system of internal improvements was undertaken by this State. Within that period, artificial navigation has been opened throughout distances equal to eight hundred and three miles; and the use of animal power in transporand three miles; and the use of animal power in transpor-tation has given place to the steam engine, on routes seven hundred and fifty seven miles in length. Navigation has been established from the tide-water to Lake Champlain, Lake Oneida, Lake Ontario, Cayuga lake, Crooked lake and Lake Erie, and to the Mohawk and the Oswego, to the Seneca and the Genesce, the St. Lawrence, the Deleware and the Susquehama rivers. Not only has our frontier trade, which sought distant markets, been incalculably in-ce-ased, and concentrated at the city of New York, but the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, and the banks of the Ohio, the Miami and the Wabash have been reached by our vessels, and the once inconsiderable traffic of that vast central region which stretches from the mmit of the Alleghanics to the banks of the Mississippi, has rown into an immense trade and become largely tributary the same fortunate metropolis.

Meanwhile our canals and railroads have been connected with similar systems, a thousand miles in length, in the East-rn States, and with still more extended artificial channels in the communities beyond our southern borders. Our revenues have been increased from \$419,000, in 1817, to \$1.952, 300, in 1841; our School and Literature Funds have been doubled; the remote districts of the State have become the homes of an intelligent and industrious population; four flourishing cities and upwards of an hundred incorporated villages have been called into existence; our commercial emporium has trebled in population and added one hundred and seventy millions to its wealth; the revenues, commerce and physical strength of the whole Commonwealth have augmented in almost an equal proportion; and the States augmented in almost an equal proportion; and the States are bound together with bands stronger than those of mere political compact, and the danger of dismemberment is happily averted. Of the system which has, though yet incomplete, produced these wonderful results, New-York was the rojector; and she may point to it as a column, designed nd shaped by herself, to strengthen and perpetuate the na-

But this high career of prosperous and well directed enterprise has been brought to a sudden and humiliating close. For the first time in the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the ground was broken for the Eric Canal, a Governor of the State of New York, in meeting the had, a Governor of the State of New York, in incenting the Legislature, finds hin-set unable to announce the continued progress of improvement. The officers charged with the care of the public workshave arrested all proceedings in the enlargement of the Eric Canal, and the construction of the auxiliary works. The New York and Eric Railroad,

compelled by law.—a sacrifice which must result in a loss to the treasury of three millions of dollars, and to beneficent contributors of nearly two millions, in addition, and a final overthrow of all the long cherished and highly excited

cent contributors of nearly two millions, in addition, and a final overthrow of all the long cherished and highly excited hopes depending on the accomplishment of that enterprise. The painful emotions excited by the condition to which the public works are thus reduced might be somewhat relieved, if there were any well grounded hope that their prosecution would be resumed within any reasonable period. But the provisions of the law suspending those works, as well as the contemporaneous expositions of the grounds on which it was enacted, with every rational view which can be taken of its tendeucy, torbid any such expectation. The policy of the act plainly is that the debt of the State shall in no event be increased for the prosecution of improvements: may, farther, that the whole of the existing debts shall be extinguished before any additional sum be torrowed, and the accruing revenues, instead of being appropriated, as heretofore, to the prosecution of the works, be heaceforth applied exclusively to the establishment of a fund for the extinguishment of the existing debts, although with small exceptions those debts are redeemable only at distant periods. It is but too apparent that these provisions render any farther progress in our public works wholly impracticable. The present generation, if this law continue, must abandon all hopes of seeing the system resumed, and it will only remain for them to pay the whole cost of works in a great degree useless, because left unfinished, and hastening rapidly to dilapidation and rain.

The objects which the Legislature had in view in direct-

tening rapidly to dilapidation and rain.

The objects which the Legislature had in view in directing the suspension of the public works were declared to be to pay the dobts of the State and preserve its credit. The means of paying the debts are derived from revenues and tures. But the State, so far from diminishing, has increased its indebtedness by becoming liable to contractors for heavy darrages which might have been avoided by prosecuting the works, while by discontinuing the necessary enlargedariages which might have been avoided by prosecuting the works, while by discontinuing the necessary enlargement of the Eric Casal, the increase of revenues hitherto so constant, and so confidently relied upon for the reimbursement of the debts, is checked, and must ultimately cease—Simultaneously with the commencement of this policy, a new mode of stating the public accounts was adopted.—Debts due from the State to itself, and debts for the payment of which lunds had been invested and set apart, were added to the aggregate of debts for which no provision had been made; the conditional guaranty of the credit of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was converted into a fixed debt, by withholding the aid necessary to complete their road and render it productive; and other similar guaranties in regard to which there had been no default nor indications of default, by the principles first liable, were made to swell the aggregate indebtedness with which it was represented that the Treasury was oppressed.

The principle that our improvements were to be made exclusively on the credit of their revenues, and without burthening the people, was abandoned by levying a tax exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, bearing alike on the districts the least, as well as on those the most benefited by the construction of the works. Nor has the expectation of restoring the stocks of the State to their former high valuation been adequately realized, and certainly not to any agreed commensaries with the secrifices which have been

nation been adequately realized, and certainly not to any extent commensurate with the sacrifices which have been made. The fiscal officers of the State are not now able to negociate loans even at seven per cent except occasionally for small amounts. Under these circumstances the inquiry arises whether the policy thus attempted ought to be con-tinued. An imperative sense of duty compels me again to declare my conviction that it is radically wrong, and that erroneous views have been taken of the causes of our em-

Previously to the present session of Congress, when as yet only one State had omitted to pay the interest on its debt, and that, too, not without a pretext that betrayed a desire to avert the consequences of so great an error, I called the attention of the Inderal Government to alarming indications of a general failure by the indebted States, and invoked the constitutional efforts which that Government might effectually make to avert such a catastrophe. Afterward, when the Legislature of this State assembled at the beginning of the present year, the same apprehensions were communicated to them, with a view of the deep interest which we had at stake in the maintenance of the credit of which we have a state. I urged that their failure would produce effects disastrous to the national industry and enterprise, and that it would necessarily result in diminishing the revenues from our canals and all other sources. I submitted, also, that although we had ample resources and revenues, our credit must unavoidably receive some injury from our intimate political connection with insolvent States, and that if it should become materially impaired, serious embarrasswould be experienced in prosecuting the public

ment would be experienced in prosecuting the public as an important and rapidly increasing element of national strength and greatness, and regarding all prejudices against any portion of the common family of mankind on account of the accident of birth, laws, language or religion, as unwise and deeply injurious, I renew my recommendation heretofore made for removing the disabilities by which resident aliens are embarrassed in acquiring, holding and transmitting real estate.

I regret to inform you that the tolls received on all the canals during the present political year, compared with the amount collected during a similar portion of last year, exhibit a diminution of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and intery-seven dellars; than the sum resolutive during the present political year, compared with the amount of duties received from anction sales is less by seven thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars, than the sum received during the correspondent portion of the proceding the present of the confidence of foreign capitalists, and even of the Amelon of the preceding the present during the present during the correspondent portion of the preceding the present of national standard and interpretation of the preceding the present of the confidence of foreign capitalists, and even of the Piano, Guitar, and Finux, and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Finux, and Finux, and finux, and finux, and finux, and fashionable Music, the revenues is and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Finux, and finux, and finux, and finux, and finux, and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Finux, and finux, and finux, and finux, and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and finux, and finux, and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and finux, and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and finux, and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and fashionable Music, the result of finux, and fashionable Music, the r

salt, exhibits a similar diminution of eight thousand eight hundred and ainety-three dollars. The aggregate decrease of the revenues from these several sources thus far, is one hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars. The diminution on the canal revenues has been mainly experienced in the tolls on merchandise passing from tide-water into the interior. It is probable, however, that the descending business in transporting to market the large agricultural sarphus, furnished by the abundant harvests, will go far towards supplying the deficiency.

I submit a communication from the superintendent, showing that the manufacture of salt, seriously embarrassed by the ascential interest of which could be have the ascential interest of which could be naid with the current revenues, to be ascertained from the

in any one year than a sum, the interest of which could be paid with the current revenues, to be ascertained from the actual receipts of the preceding year; and by constituting a sinking fund with the monies annually received from the proceeds of the national domain, together with a sufficient portion of the surplus revenues, which should be inviolably pledged, and steadily applied to the constant diminution and final extinguishment of the principal of our debt.

And to these suggestions, relating to the direct action of the Legislature, I added others, earnestly recommending that the influence of this State should be exerted to secure the adoption of national measures which the exigency renthat the influence of this State should be excited to see the adoption of national measures which the exigency rendered necessary. Prominent among those measures were tariff laws, the restoration of the currency, and some mode of enabling the indebted States to render their portions of the currency and some mode of enabling the indebted States to render their portions of the proceeds of the polici lands immediately available for the payment of their pressing engagements. And I also urged that the false and fatal principle of repudiating pub-lic debts, which as yet had not been openly promulgated, should be met by this State with such an expression of dis-approbation and rebuke, as would convince the world that come what might of trial or disaster, so far as our action and influence could be effectual, the faith of not only this,

and influence could be effectual, the faith of not only this, but of all the States of the American Union, should be preserved forever inviolable.

The policy thus recommended did not prevail, and the evils then apprehended are fully realized. State after State, some with unavailing struggles, but others without any, have neglected to perform their fiscal engagements, and thus a dark stain is shiftning itself over the escutcheous of our country. The credit even of the Union is virtually destroyed, and our own is impaired, act withstanding our great resources and the convulsive efforts which have been great resources and the convulsive efforts which have been made to induce a discrimination between that credit and the broken faith of other States.

broken faith of other States.

Under these circumstances, I must adhere to the views before submitted, and invite their reconsideration; and to avoid any misapprehension, I recommend that the Legislature rescind the law directing the discontinuance of the public works; render to the New York and Eric Ralitonal to the adventure results and because the remaining them to recover their Company the aid necessary to enable them to recover their credit and resume their operations; and direct the fiscal officers of the State, instead of reserving surplus revenues from the canals for the payment of debts due at distant periods, to apply such revenues, with the proceeds from the national domain, to the prosecution of the public works, upon the plan before submitted, until the works shall be com-pleted and become productive; and provide other and ad-ditional temporary means, if necessary, for that important object. And I further recommend that the Legislature urge object. And Harther recommend that the Legislature arge upon Congress, and especially upon the President, the necessity of tariff laws adequate to revive our industry and commerce and restore the credit of the General Government; of a sound currency upon a specie basis and of uniform value throughout the Union; and above all, of such measures as shall secure to the several States not only their distributive shares of the public lands, but such further constitutional aid based upon those lands, as will enable them

romptly to recover their credit.

It cannot be denied that the time which has clapsed and the policy which has been pursued, have increased the diffi-culties to be overcome, and yet with proper effort the ground we have lost may be recovered. We are oppressed, not so much by opposing forces as by our own irresolution, and a small portion of that energy which was put forth when our system of improvement was undertaken, would secure its re-establishment and successful triumph. It was not then thought unbecoming for the States to invoke the ca-operation of the Union and of the several States in aid of our efforts, and surely it cannot be deemed discourteous new to urge upon them the adoption of measures which will enable them to perform their own obligations, the ne-glect of which has involved, however unjustly, the whole

glect of which has involved, however unjustly, the whole country in a common calamity.

Whatever may be the decision of the Legislature on these momentous questions, it is at all events desirable to mivgate, as far as may be, the misfortunes in which the community is involved, and abeve all to abstain from any measure which would aggravate existing evils. I do therefore most earnestly protest against any further sacrifice of works already completed, or in progress of construction, as being alike wanning in magnanimity and wisdom; and while I ask for the New-York and Erie Railroad no preference over the works in which the State is directly engaged, or over those of similar character in other localities, yet in view of the of similar character in other localities, yet in view of the imminent jeopardy in which that great enterprise is now placed, I recommend that the proceedings for its sale be discontinued; and whatever else may be omitted, I again discontinued; and whatever eise may be offitted, I again urge that adequate measures be adopted to secure the immediate resumption and speedy completion of that work, which, under-better auspices, would add dignity and lustre to the character of the republic. I also earnestly recommend that instructions be given to the Canal Commissioners, requiring them to complete and put in operation without further delay, at least the nearly finished portions of the enlarged Eric Canal.

progress of imprevement. The officers charged with the care of the public works have arrested all proceedings in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the construction of the auxiliary works. The New York and Erie Railroad, with the exception of forty-six miles from the eastern termination, lies in unfinished fragments throughout the long line of southern counties, stretching for four hundred miles from the Wallkill to Lake Eric. The Genesee Valley Canal, excepting the portion between Dansville and Rockester, also lies in a hopeless abandonment. The Black River Canal, which was more than two-thirds completed during the last year, has been left wholly unavailable.

As if this were not enough, two railroads towards the construction of which the State had contributed half a million. have been brought to a forced sale and sacrificed at an almost total loss to the treasury, without yielding any indemnity to the stockbolders, and without even securing a guaranty that the people should be permitted to enjoy the use of the improvements. At the same time the jealousies, alke unjust and unwise, which have so long delayed the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad, are fostered with expectations authorized by official announcement of a similar sacrifice of that work as soon as the sale can be compelled by law,—a sacrifice which must result in a loss to the treasury of them must result in a loss to the treasury of them divided to the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad, are fostered with expectations authorized by official announcement, and to be public spirited citizens large sums in addition. The people should be permitted to enjoy the use of the improvement to public faith, which no damages can reach or compensate; to dilapidated structures with increasing expenditures; to diminished revealed the public faith, which no damages can reach or compensate; to dilapidated structures with increasing expenditures; to diminished revealed the transfer of the same time the people should be permitted to enjoy th pleading the distress which their suspension has already produced. They point us to labor unsemployed, and masses impoverished; to trade diminished and discouraged; to aredit paralyzed, to land and property depreciated and passing from hands hardened with the labor of production, into others that wait to gather the ripened fruits of industry; to disappointed expectations built on the public faith, which no damages can reach or compensate; to disapidated structures with increasing expenditures; to diminished revenues and protracted taxation; to increasing and hopeless embarrassment and decaying enterprise; and to a long and cheerless decline from a career in which so much has been won for the interests and honor of the State.

But we need no such painful incentives. Progressive physical improvement, comprehending the north as well as the south, the east and the west, opening every necessary channel, and disclosing every resource which nature has bestawed, is emphatically the policy of the State. And we are required to return to the course we have left, by every consideration of dny to ourselves, to posterity, to our country, and to mankind.

consideration of duty to ourselves, to posterity, to our country, and to mankind.

In closing this, my last general communication to the Legislature, it would evince singular insensibility not to anticipate my retirement from the trust which I have received from my fellow citizens. Far from indulging a belief that errors have not occurred in conducting the civil administration of a State embracing such great and various interests, I am, nevertheless, solaced by the reflection that no motive has ever influenced me inconsistent with the highest regard for the interests and honor of the State, and with the equality justly due to all its citizens. It may be that, in seeking to raise from degradation or wretchedness less favored classes, unjustly depressed by the operation of unequal laws or adventitious circumstances; or, in aiming to carry into remote and sequestered regions the physical and equal laws of adventinous circumstances; or, in atomic to carry into remote and sequestered regions the physical and commercial advantages already afforded to more tortunate and prosperous districts, I have urged too earnestly what seemed to me the claims of humanity, justice and equality; yet, remembering the generous appreciation which those efforts have met, I shall carry with me into retirement a profound sease of abligation and a spirit of enduring graticals. Leadly were cause to invoke in helial of the People tude. I shall never cease to invoke in behalf of the People of this State a coatinuance of the invaluable privileges, civil and religious which they now enjoy, and to implore that Great and Beneficent Being who directs and regulates the destinies of Nations, to promote and watch over this Commonwealth, in its continual advancement throughout all succeeding ages.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Albany, August 16th, 1242.

POST OFFICE NEW-YORK, July 17, 1842.

To I nited States Express Mail FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.—The Post Master General, with a view to the accommodation of the public, and to increased despatch and security, has established an express Mail, to expedite which Messengers will be employed under the immediate supervision and direction of Messes. Harnben & Co., for carrying the Mails between his City and Boston, to co., for carrying the shalls between the Chy and become and the important intermediate paces, with directions to cause the delivery at the earliest possfole time. Letters will be received on board the Stonington Line of Stramboats which carries the Mail via Stonington and Providence to Boston, from 1 past 4 o'clock until the time of devarture, during which time postage can be paid—Letters will be received at this office up to 4 o'clock, P. M. This arrangment will go into operation on the 20th inst. ment will go into operation on the 20th inst.
jy19 lm JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M. jy19 1m

TUnited States Express Mail FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.—With a view to give the greatest possible convenience, despatch and security to the increasing communication between Boston and this city, the Post Master General has established regularly sworn Messengers attached to the Department from this city to Boston, under the immediate superintendence of the undersigned, to commence the 20th inst.

to commence the 20th inst.

To carry out to the fullest possible extent, these views of the Post Master General, letters for Boston, Providence and New Bedford will be received on board the regular 5 o'ciock Mail Boat, (and if desired postage can be paid) from 1 past 4 o'clock up to the time of its departure for Boston.

Boston.

Public notice is therefore hereby given of the above arrangement and all persons may rely upon the increasing diligence with which all mail matter will be forwarded as above in the shortest possible space of time, and with the greatest security.

HARNDEN & CO. General Mail Agents New York, July 18th, 1842.

MABINET FURNITURE.—Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at No. 20 Catherinestreet, where may be found, on the second floor, an extensive assortment of splendid Cabinet Furniture, of the newest sive assortment of splendid Cabinet Purniture, of the newest and most approved patterns, and which will be sold at prices below what furniture of the same quality can be brucks below what intuite to the advantage here offered in buy-ing of the regular manufactory at auction prices must be wident. If time and long experience in the business are any advantage in manufacturing good and ernamental ware, the subscriber feels confident in saying that any who may call at No. 20 Catherine-street and make their selection, shall have full and ample satisfaction, both as 10 price and quality, in the articles purchased. S. FANNING je253m

MUSIC AT THREE CENTS A Page, at No. 72 Lispenard-st., cor. of Broadway.—CHAS.
T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new
and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Finte,

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

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## INSURANCE.

TNA Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.—Office No. 57 Wall-st.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores goods, furniture, vessels and their cargoes in port, and property generally, on as favorable terms as any other office.

as favorable terms as any other office.

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HENRY LOTT, Secretary.

a25 tf Richard P. Dunn, Surveyor THE HOWARD INSURANCE COM-

pany—Capital \$300,000; Office No. 54 Wall st. This Company continues to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and inland navigation.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE.—(n Dwelling Houses and Francis ing Houses and Furniture only, profits returned to sured. THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Office 46 Wall st., for separating the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Furniture from that of Stores and Merchandise. It is well known that almost all the losses incurred in the usiness of insurance, are the result of the burning of valua-

ble stores and costly goods.

This increases the expense of insurance to the householder, and may possibly deprive him of the very security for which he pays his premium.

The cash payments or premiums form a fund, which, after paying expenses and losses, is represented by scrip, and is sended to the assured in recention to the amount of their s issued to the assured in proportion to the amount of their

is issued to the assured in proportion to a insurance.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, occupied in whole or in part as such, Household Purniture and all Household Property ordinarily kept in dwelling houses. Every person insuring with this Company is entitled to one vote for each hundred dollars insured.

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VERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Com-The ERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Company—Capital Half a Million of Dollars—Office No. 55 Wall-st.—This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, dwelling houses, warehouses, and other buildings, ships in port, merchandize and household furniture, and every description of personal property, on terms as favorable as any similar institution in this city.

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A. H. MULLER, Secretary. LURE PROOF IRON SAFES .- There can be no greater evidence of the high estimation by the public of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe than the fact, that since the invention of these Safes and their subsequer trais and tests, almost every thing made for the purpose of holding books and papers are called by the makers and venders by the name of Salamander Safes.

The following gentlemen composed a Committee of Merchants at the trial of safes in a blast hurnace near the foot of Wall-street, and decided in favor of Wilder's Patent Safe, which was the only one that stood the test, viz:

Messrs. WADSWORTH & SMITH,

BALDWIN & CO.,

"MINTURN & CO.,

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.

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Wilder's Salamander Sales, which have never falled to
preserve their contents in case of fire, are to be had only of
SILAS C. HERRING, General Agent,
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E. C. SALISBURY, Troy.

jy7 tf J. W. STANTON & CO., New Orleans.

DOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheap est and as good as the best that can be found in any other part of the city. je2 3m\*

THEAP .- All articles in the Saddle or Coach line can be had at very reduced prices at the store of the subscriber, consisting in part of India Rubber Cloth. Webb Serge, hog and sheep Skins, Skirtings, Patent Leather, Saddle Trees, Hames, Buckels, Bits, Stirups, Raw Hides, Laces, Carpeting, Bands, Hubs, common and patent Axles, Top Leather, Moulding, Bows, Step Springs, &c. au3 3m JNO. S. SUMMERS, 272 Pearl-st.

OLLED GERMAN SILVER .-- JAS. G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince-street, near Wooster, would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, of all thicknesses, and warrents it equal to any, either Foreign or Do-mestic, for extor and settness.

ROLLED AND PLATED BRASS.—
A first rate article of Rolled and Plated Brass, can always be found at JAMES G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince st., near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass.

122.11 VOLUME XVII, Number IV.—The La-

dies Companion, a monthly magazine—The August 205 Broadway.

This number contains two beautiful steel plate engravings and a plate of fashions, beside an unusually rich collection of original matter by distinguished American authors, and a page of music "Summer is breathing." aul

ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally hown that some store-keepers ask double the price the article is worth; therefore any person wishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being furnished with articles at the following prices:—Coats at \$12; cloth jackets \$3 50 to \$5; cloth pants \$3 25 to \$4 50; satinet pants \$175 to \$2 59. J. COGSWELL, 1834 Chatham-st. i y21 3m THE Self-Instructor and Journal of the Universal Lyceum, by Josiah Holbrook, is published morthly at the Exchange Lyceum, 348 Broadway, at 50 cents a year, paid in advance. A liberal discount will be made to agents who buy by the quantity. Agents of penmy papers will find it a profitable work. For sale at Axiord's

news room, 168 Bowery. TWO SAIL BOATS FOR SALE-The Henry Clay and General Scott, each twenty feet in length; both fast sailers—not exceeded by any boats of their class in this city; fitted in superior style and in first rate order. Can be seen at Bishop & Simonson's ship yard, foot of Sixthstreet. Apply to jeSo tf C. M. SIMONSON, 64 Columbia-street.

TOHN WARWICK, Sweep Smelter and Refiner in general, No. 17 John street, New-York. Purchaser of Jeweler's and Silversmith's Polishings, macings, Lemells, Parting Bars, Coarse Silver Bars, Lace Gil: and Plated Metals, Bookhinder's Rags, &c. and I v DROWN'S BOWLING SALOON-Masonic Hall, Broadway.—In introducing this establishment to the notice of gentlemen, the proprietor would call attention to it as possessing advantages superior to any thing ever yet produced in the world; and where can be found recreation unassociated with vulgarity or objectionable society. It has been the aim of the proprietor, in adapting this superb hall to the purposes of athletic exercise, to banish, by strict prohitory regulations, all deviations from good propriety; to insure this, he has been careful in his selection of assistants, and particularly those charged wit its reneral supervision.

its general supervision.

To strangers visiting the city, and also citizens desirous of amusement and invigorating exercise during their absence from business, this Hall has attractions of a high order, iaviting by the eelightful coolness consequent upon its size and perfect ventilation and the order and decorum prevailing, from strict discipline among its attendants.

N. B —In this Salson will be found six alleys, thereby preventing the usual detention so much an objection. jy93m

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INS. COMPANY, 
New-York, Aug. 1, 1842.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution have this day declared a Semi-An nual Dividend of seven per cent., payable to the Stackholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th inst. Teamsfer books closed from 6th to 9fh inst. iclusive. au2 Im GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary. ATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at

the Pine Orchard—1842.—This romantic and fashionable resort will be conducted during the present season under the direction and space intendence of the subscriber. It has undergone a complete and thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of visitors. No effort will be spared to maintain the deservedly high character which it has heretofore sustained. As heretofore, its tables will be furnished with every delicacy that the New-York market can afford; and every nossible attention that can promote the convenand every possible attention that can promote the convenience and enjoyment of its patrons will be promptly be stowed. The road leading to this establishment and especially that part of it on the mountain, has been rendered Messrs A. F. Beach & Co's, excellent line of stages will Mountain House, on the arrival of the boats.

jel4 3m C. L. BEACH Proprietor.

DAY'S BANK NOTE LIST for sale CHALK .- 200 tons on board ship St. James, for sale by an3 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South-st

ANTED.—A situation as house-heeper, by a lady competent to the entire charge of a house, and to the care and education of children. An arrangement might be made with her for the use of a supe-rior toned rose-wood Bano-Forte. For tarther particulars please make application at her residence, No. 459 Broad-way, entrance in Grand-street, or address F. K., at this office.

WANTED-50 enterprising young men Americass—to go on whaling voyages, in first class vessels. To young men of good habits the above is a very desirable opportunity. All clothing and other necessary articles furnished on the credit of the voyage. For further information apply to WM. LUCKEY & CO., Shipping Agents, 109 Seuth-street, up stairs.

127 Im\*

WANTED—Ten or twelve active, intelligent men to procure subscribers in the country for the popular periodicals of the day. Men who have been engaged in teaching and literary pursuits will be preferred. No foreigners need apply. Undoubted testimonials of character will be required.

BRADBURY, SODEN & Co. 127 Nassau-st. N. Y., if and 10 School-st. Bosto MEACHER WANTED .- A Teacher of Drawing and Painting, a Teacher of French, a 'eacher of the Piano, and an Assistant Teacher in the Engceacher of the Piano, and an Assistant Teacher in the English Department, are wanted. A note addressed, past paid, to F. G., Box 238, Upper Post Offlhe, stating the situation desired and giving references will be attended to immediately or before the 25th inst. No arrangements can be made for a less time than one year from Sept. 1st. au5 2w-QOARD, HOTEL-Brown's Mansion House, 68 Duane street, near Broadway and the Park, New-York.—This spiendid hotel and boarding-house, late

New-York.—This spiended noted and noording-nouse, lace Manhattan,' has now the bar entirely removed; the irre-possible and dissolute rigidly excluded; all order and pro-ision suited to the repose and comforts of a Christian Home;' and reduction unparalleled in charges—to wit, to 55 cents per day; \$1 to \$5 per week for lodgings; meals, aul0 Im WANTED—Servants, excellently well recommended from their last places, in this city, and be had gratis at the office No. 536 Broadway, above spring street. City and country house-keepers are respectfully invited to call this day.

aut 5 3 MTuTh. T. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

TO STOREKEEPERS, &c. &c.-A man about 35 years of age. a cooper by trade, and a expert penman, wishes employment in either or both upactites. His habits are temperate and steady, and his elemences of the first respectability. Address D. C. this man and steady and the steady of the

OARDING .- Very desirable Rooms, just vacated, with good board, in a private family an be obtained on reasonable terms, by applying at No 100 Mudson-street, near St. John's Park. THE WELL KNOWN LADY of in-1 formation, Mrs. WILLIS, has removed from 89 Allentreet to 265 Elizabeth-street, a few doors this side Bleecker

PAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL MILTON, (Rye.) Westchester Co., N.Y.—Parents wishing to place their soas in a Christian family for their education, are respectfully informed that this School is limited to twelve Boarders, and is in a healthful, pleasant situation.

Terms \$150 a year.

References—The Faculty of the Wesleyan University;
Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Geo. Coles, Rev. G. Lane, Francis
Itall, Esq., Cor. R. Disosway, Esq., New York City; J.
Swinburne, Principal White Plains Academy; Elisha Hal-

rd, Esq., Rye.
For further information address, by mail, an6 3tawlm\* R. MATHISON, Principal. TO \$5 50.—Peach Orchard Coal.—
The subscriber offers for sale the first quality Peach Orchard Coal, broken, egg and large nut sizes, at the above reduced prices, delivered free of cartage, direct from the beats. The Coal will be well broken and screened at the time of shipment.

ALFRED ASHFIELD,

415 Grand-street, corner of Ridge, and South-street, corner of Montgomery.

Orders left as above, or at 198 William-street, or through the Post-Office, promptly attended to.

DOAL COAL 44 50 to \$5.50 Peach

milly attended to. Coal sent in good order, cash received, the account closed. No fuss made; Weigher's Certificate, e. &c. y20 3m

MOAL, COAL, COAL.—Best Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal—Lump, Broken and Nut sizes.—
the undersigned is authorised to take orders for this celerated Coal, at the very lowest prices, either by the cargo
ton, delivered trots the barges free of cartage in any part
this city or Brooklyn.

Also Gray Ash Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana Coal. P. S. American Bituminous Coal, for the grate, equal to best Liverpool. Best Virginia Coal, for blacksmith's use, at the very lowest price. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, Office No. 118 Nassau-street.

N. B. Orders for one ton will receive the same atten those for a larger quanity. my18tf

OAL! COAL!—\$4 50 Nut size, \$5 Orchard Coal to be had at the above low prices, doubly screened and delivered from the yard, 613 Greenwich-st.,

Ar Lerey-st.

N. B. Coal to be had from the boats at 25 cents per ton All Coal sold by the subscriber is weighed by a city ther. (au9 2w\*) PETER CLINTON. DEACH ORCHARD Broken COAL.

This day discharging from canal-boat Wm. H. Harrison, clean and in good order, for sale at lowest market price. Apply to WARD & BROWNE, au9 411 Washington-street, corner of Laight. CTEAMBOAT COAL AFLOAT .-- 500 tons on board ship Athens. for sale by au8 GRINNELL, MINTURN, & CO. 78 South-st.

CREY ASH BROKEN COAL-This TREI ASH BROKEN

article which is superior to much other for Stoves and ltanges now discharging at the reduced price of Four Dollars, and twenty-five cents per ton delivered free of cartage.

R. & B. SKIDMORE, aul5 7t\* Washington, corner of Franklin st LOTHING, 98 Chatham street.—Per

sons in want of good Clothing and wishing to save a little these hard times, would do well to call at WILLIAM DOLSEN'S new Store, No. 98 Chatham street, and exame his stock of ready made Clothing, before purchasing lsewhere as he is well convinced that they will not dispute the price. ie2 3m\* BRITANNIA METAL WARE.—Tea

Sets, Tea and Coffee Urns, Castors, Lamps, Dish overs, Music Plates, Communion Tankards, Cups, Plates, aptismal Bowls, Coffin-Plates, &c &c, manufactured from fined rolled metal by Messas. Reed & Barton, of Taunton, Mass., and warranted superior to any other manufactured in this country and equal to any imported—for sale by their poly agent in this city, N WITHERELL, Jr. and 94 John street. NESS BOOTS—Latest French style

The subscriber respectfully invites the citizens of ew York, and strangers visting the city, to ealf at 114 Fuinstreet, and examine a large assortment of Dress 6005-ade in the latest Spring vashion, and of the finest French alf-Skin.

Gentlemen can have Boots made to order in the best manner at six dallars per pair warranted equal to any made at seven dollars and a half, and as the undersigned takes drawing of the feet and keeps lasts for each customer, he can insure an easy yet handsome fit.

Constantly on hand, Fashionable Boots, &c., at the following reduced prices:

Seal-Skin Boots. from \$2 50 to \$2 75
Calf " 400 to 600
Half Boots. 309
Gaiters. 225
Shoes. from 1 50 to 2 00
Pumps and Slippers, &c. &c. proportionably Low.
Terms, Cash on Delivery. JOHN L. WATKINS, 510 114 Futtor'st between Nassau and Dutch.

IFE and SPEECHES OF HENRY A CLAY-MALLORY'S EDITION.—Broadway touse, July 23d, 1842.—In general committee of the Demoratic Whig Young Men of the city and county of New-

York,
Resolved, That the publication proposed of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay by DANIEL MALLORY of New York, undertaken with the consent and approbation of that distinguished statesman, is cordially recommended by this Committee to the favor of their Democratic Whig brethren throughout the Union. Extract from the minutes.

GILES M. HILLYER, Ass't Chairman, SAMUEL D. JACKSON, Secretaries.

Presiding.

N.B. The above work will be published.

CHARLES. K. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

N. B. The above work will be published in two large octave volumes of at least 800 pages each, bound in cloth extra, with embellishments: a likeness of Mr. Clay; a view of Ashland, his residence, and such other pictorial engravings as may be advisable to adorn the work. The price will be five dollars a copy, payable on delivery.

Agents authorized to obtain subscribers will be appointed in due season.

DANIEL MALLORY, jy25 lm

70 Wall-strest.

TO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers and others.—Welded wrought Iron Tubes, for Steam, Water, Gas, &c. from † to 3 inches diameter and in lengths from 4 inches to 12 feet, capable of sustaining an internal pressure of from 1,090 to 10,000 lbs per square nch—together with fittings of every description, such as E bows, Tw, Reducing Sockets, Cocks, &c., to which the Tubes are joined by Screws, and by means of which they n ay be put together with the greatest facility by any ordinary workman. The great strength and durability of these tubes as compared with Copper or other material and their economy render them superior to all others for any of the purposes above mentioned. For sale by jy23 tf WALWORTH & NASON, 36 Amest.

WHITSEY & JENKINS, CROTON WHITSEY & JENKINS, CROTON WATER PLUMBERS, No. 1 John street, near Broadway, New York. White Pine, red Cedar, and Locust Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes of first quality, Baths, Water Closets, Cistern Pumps, Cold Water Fountains, Lead Work, and Hydraulics of every description, furnished and fixed on the most approved principle and most reasonable terms. Mr. Whitsey, (late foreman for Samuel Haydock of Philadelphia,) having been engaged for the last 12 years in the above place, where he has superintended some of the largest public buildings, will warrant his work equal if not superior to any in use. Certificates from Mr. Thomas W. Wahter, Architect of Girard College, and others may be seen at the shop. All orders punctually attended to. 1923 5m.

TOHN L. GOURGAS, for many years of the Bazaar, corner of Broadway and Courtlandt-st.
having lately fitted up at 10.2 John-street, near the corner
of Broadway, a small, neat establishment of the kind, with
a general assortment of very choice French, English, Gerrian and American Fancy Goods and Perfumery, would be
happy to receive, as opportunity may offer, a friendly call
from his former patrons, as also from the public in general.
au10 1m

DEW in Ascension Church for sale.-

ARDNER'S LECTURES-A neat Pamphlet-for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

Pew No. 18 on the ground floor, in the body of the Church. Apply at No. 78 South-street